Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Other papers — such for example — as *The Microstructure of Steel and the Current Theories of Hardening*, by ALBERT SAUVEUR, have direct application to the broad domin of theoretical geology.

C. F. TOLMAN JR.

The Law of Mines and Mining in the United States. By DANIEL MOREAU BARRINGER and JOHN STOKES ADAMS. Little, Brown, & Co., Boston, 1897.

Although primarily a legal work this book possesses not a little interest and value to geologists in general and especially to those who have to deal with economic interests. It opens with a geological preface in which the various kinds of mineral deposits that are liable to be subjects of litigation are defined and their modes of occurrence and to some extent their origins are briefly stated, as these features are often decisive in the legal classification of the formations. The purpose of the work is to give a better appreciation of the reasons for the established legal distinctions relative to mineral deposits, insofar as these are based on differences in the nature, the mode of occurrence or the origin of the deposits. While the matter is not new to geologists and makes no pretension to exhaustiveness, its special point of view gives not a little freshness to the sketch. The legal classification of ore deposits is not without its suggestiveness to scientific students.

The body of the book opens with a chapter on property in minerals where there has been no division between the ownership of the surface and of the mineral below, followed by one on property rights where the title to the mineral or the right to take it out is vested in some one who is not the owner of the soil. It then treats of mineral leases and the rights and duties arising thereunder, and the modes of assignment and termination of leases. Chapters follow on the property of the sovereign and its grantees in minerals, for example, minerals in the beds of navigable streams or under public highways or in lands taken by eminent domain. There is also a discussion of the government's title and the granting thereof. A chapter is devoted to the discovery and location of claims, another to the extent of claims, and one each to the method by which claims are held, to the local mining rules and regulations, to the method by which title to mining claims may be terminated, and to the relocation of claims; also one each to the acquiring of a title before the patent and to the patent itself. The different kinds of claims, as lode claims, placer claims, lodes in placers, tunnel claims, mill sites and water right claims are systematically treated. Passing by some chapters on special themes we may note those on the rights of mine owners and of miners respectively, and the one on the application of equitable principles and remedies to mining operations. An appendix embraces the United States statutes relative to mineral deposits and the land office regulations. A very large number of cases are cited and briefly abstracted in illustration of the general treatment of the several themes. T. C. C.

The Science of Brickmaking: with some Account of the Structure and Physical Properties of Bricks. By GEORGE F. HARRIS, F.G.S. 160 pp. H. Greville Montgomery, London, 1897.

Professor Harris has presented in this little volume an admirable elementary treatise upon the science of brickmaking, which cannot fail to be of much value to the more intelligent class of brickmakers and clayworkers generally. The subject is logically and systematically discussed and is illustrated with a large number of local examples of brick-earths. The book contains much new information upon one of the most important economic subjects with which the geologist comes in touch. It is significant to see a man of Professor Harris' scientific attainments in the more theoretical and technical phases of geology turning his attention to so thoroughly practical a subject as that of brickmaking. Professor Harris rightly thinks that too many geologists do not sufficiently regard the economic aspects of their science, and he is preparing to present to the English-reading public still further contributions upon the practical side of geology.

The book opens with a discussion of the different types of brick-earths, which are classified as fluviatile, lacustrine and fluviatile, and marine. Following this are chapters devoted to the mineral constitution of brick-earths, and the behavior of the various minerals in the kiln. In this connection the author clearly points out that the chemical analysis does not always afford the needed information to the brickmaker, but that the physical constitution of the materials also has great influence in determining the value of the brick-earth.